

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks, the applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims comply with 35 U.S.C. § 101 and are not rendered obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Accordingly, it is believed that this application is in condition for allowance. If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues, or believes that some or all of the claims are not in condition for allowance, the applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner contact the undersigned to schedule a telephone Examiner Interview before any further actions on the merits.

The applicant will now address each of the issues raised in the outstanding Office Action.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 101

Claims 51-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. The applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw this ground of rejection in view of the following.

The Examiner contends that claim 51 appears to be a set of abstract ideas, not tied to any of the technological arts, and is therefore directed to non-statutory subject matter. (See Paper No. 20070619, page 2.) The applicant respectfully disagrees.

The method of claim 51 is not merely an abstract idea. It creates a non-abstract lexicon using a

non-abstract text corpus. The specification describes an exemplary text corpus, stating:

The lexicon builder 31 includes storage 37 for maintaining a text corpus 38 and word sets 39. The text corpus 38 includes documents and excerpts of the documents that include Web content, news messages, advertisements, and other content, including the Web content 24, news messages 25, advertisements 26, and other content 27 stored by the server 11 (shown in FIGURE 1), as well as documents and excerpts from other sources.

(Page 8, lines 3-8) The lexicon may be used to check and/or correct the capitalization of words. (See, e.g., claims 53-55 and 58-60.)

Further, claim 51 has been amended to recite that the method is computer-implemented, and that the generated lexicon is stored. These amendments are supported, for example, by page 11, lines 2-4 and 10-17. Claim 51, especially as amended, is clearly not directed to an abstract idea.

Thus, claim 51 recites statutory subject matter. Since claims 52-55 depend, either directly or indirectly, from claim 51, they similarly recite statutory subject matter.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 51, 53-56 and 58-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0099744 and U.S. Patent

No. 6,922,809 ("the Coden patent") in view of U.S Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0098247 ("the Moore publication"). The applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw this ground of rejection in view of the following.

First, independent claims 51 and 56, as amended, clarify that at least one of the word sets generated from a text corpus includes a word identified from the text corpus, and **at least one non-standard capitalization variation of the word**. This distinguishes the claimed invention from paragraphs [0039]-[0053] of the Coden patent cited by the Examiner as teaching various capitalization variations in general. This also distinguishes the claimed invention from paragraphs [0055]-[0060] of the Coden patent cited by the Examiner as teaching a frequency of occurrence of capitalization variations, but not a frequency of occurrence of each of at least **one non-standard capitalization variation of the word**. The purported teachings of the Moore publication fail to compensate for this deficiency of the Coden patent. Thus, claims 51 and 56 are not rendered obvious by the Coden patent and the Moore publication for at least this first reason. Since claims 53-55 and 58-60 depend, either directly or indirectly, from claims 51 and 56, respectively, these claims are similarly not rendered obvious.

Second, one skilled in the art would not have combined the Coden patent and the Moore publication as proposed by the Examiner. The Examiner contends that the Coden patent teaches a lexicon of proper names, but concedes that it does not teach using more than one capitalization variation. (See paper No. 20070619, page

4.) Indeed, it is unclear why more than one capitalization of a proper name would be desired.

To compensate for this admitted deficiency, the Examiner relies on the Moore publication, asserting that (1) the Moore publication teaches a lexicon using a bilingual corpus and captoids, and (2) it would have been obvious to one or ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the purported teachings of the Moore publication to the Coden patent to provide the Coden patent with the benefit of leaning capitalization with regard to translation relationships. (See Paper No. 20070619, page 4.) The applicant respectfully disagrees.

Paragraphs [0054] and [0068]-[0072] of the Moore publication cited by the Examiner pertain to using capitalization conventions in English **to make it easy to identify special uses of a phrase** (e.g., the use of a phrase as a "nonfinite verb phrase") **in order to parse a sentence correctly**. On the other hand, the lexicon in the Coden patent is **to apply proper capitalization to an input monocase document**. There is no suggestion or motivation (nor is there any apparent reason) to combine the purported teachings of these references as proposed by the Examiner.

Further, the combination proposed by the Examiner does not use a known technique (e.g., using capitalization conventions in English **to make it easy to identify special uses of a phrase in order to parse a sentence correctly**) to a similar device (the device in the Coden patent is not similar to that in the Moore publication) in the same way. Furthermore, the combination proposed by the Examiner does not apply a

known technique to a known device ready for improvement to yield predictable results.

Thus, claims 51, 53-56 and 58-60 are not rendered obvious by the Coden patent and the Moore publication for at least this additional reason.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 17-19, 21-24 and 26-32 are allowed. Claims 52 and 57 are objected to as including allowable subject matter, but depending from a rejected base claim. Claim 17 was amended to ensure proper antecedent basis and to change "each word set" to "at least one of the word sets".

Conclusions

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, the applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, the applicant requests that the Examiner pass this application to issue.

Any arguments made in this amendment pertain **only** to the specific aspects of the invention **claimed**. Any claim amendments or cancellations, and any arguments, are made **without prejudice to, or disclaimer of**, the applicant's right to seek patent protection of any unclaimed (e.g., narrower, broader, different) subject matter, such as by way of a continuation or divisional patent application for example.

Respectfully submitted,

November 16, 2007

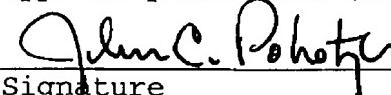

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